hecks" are at a very inconsiderable discount indeed, is the estimation of the Hon. House of Representatives. However, it is not remarkable that the majority prefer bronze to books, as that metal, I regret to have to write you, seems, from my long experience with the body, to be a fer more necessary ingredient in making sp the modern member of Congress, than brains.

It is known here as a matter of absolute primity that Col. Samuel Medary, of Ohio, is not to s into the Cabinet. Gen. Pierce, under one-sided in-irmation, was most anxious, doubtless, to include Col. grmation, was most anxious, doubles, the way of Dr. Freis, however, in his programme. The visit of Dr. Freis, however. g, has settled the question against his appointment. Freis enjoys a high character as a man, and when in Congress, really evjoyed, as he deserved, the personal respect of every member. Those who side with him pere, that is, the anti-Medary Ohloans now in Washingion, take it for granted that F., who was never inclined to be mealy mouthed, has fully explained to Gen. Perce, that the appointment of Col. Medary will be, in he words, an assurance of as wide a breach among the Democracy of Ohio, as that which not long since casted between the Barnburners and Hunkers of New-Tork. The Bill-Allen and Sam-Medary quarrel-these seing the high principles on which the current squab-lle among the Ohio Democracy is based—has apparentit rendered it almost positively certain that Ohio must gand saide in the distribution of Cabinet "portfolios." It is said that Gen. Pierce is inclined to tender the Secretary of Stateship to the venerable Louis McLane, of Maryland. This cannot be true. Mr. McL. is more than 75 years of age, and, though ambitious, is afflicted with nearly all the physical disabilities which usually annoy gentlemen who have arrived at his years. He is as notoriously unfit for the position, on that account, as though he were but 16, rather than some 76 years of se. Mr. Buchanan's friends in Washington are peractly certain that he is now negotiating with Gen. Berce upon the subject of going into the State Departgent. I am now certain that Mr. Bachapan has hapsy recovered from the indisposition to reenter public ge, with which he has been afflicted until his friends jave beaten into his noddle a perception of the fact, est their prospect for spoils depend materially upon he readiness and vigor with which he (B.) "pitches into the ring." However, the appointment of Buchanan will satisfy all the Democratic members not personally interested in filling the State Department with some Both Dix and Jefferson Davis are dead men,

to far as their prospects for Cabinet places are concern

Gov. Marcy will be in Waskington City by the first proximo on his return from Havana. It species to be well settled here that he is positively to to into the Treasury Department. However, the Dickinson men have resorted to a new dedge within the last week. They have been drumming for signers to D's papers among the Southern Senators, who of course signed them; as it is not fashionable here to refuse to sign any and all recommendations for office, in favor of any political friend. There is hardly one Sen-stor, who, when hard pushed to get away from a borer, begging signatures for "papers," would not sign a petition asking Franklin Pierce to commit suicide, if neces mry to escape a button holder.

Mr. Pierce will leave Concord, on or about the 15th inst. It may possibly, however, prove that he vill not be able to get off until the 20th. His present propose is to start on the earlier day named above.

BY TELEGRAPH.

buthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-190

Further Washington Items.

bedal Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1853.

Gen. Pierce will start from Concord on the 19th should his wife's health permit. On his arrival tere he will probably make the Vice President's house his place of abode.

Mr. Clemens to-morrow is to deliver an anti-Fillibustering speech, in which he will pay his respects particularly to Mesers. Case, Soulé and Mallory.

Mr. Fuller is improving, the inflammation subsiding, and he will probably recover.

The Republic will not change hands, it having determined to continue.

Mr. Pearce is again well.

Mr. Phelps has returned. The French Speliation bill it is believed will

go over this session.

Mr. Marshall, of California, is named for the China Mission, the Consulship at Valparaiso, or the Collectorship of San Francisco.

The India Rubber Case-Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1853.

The great India Rubber case before the Commissioner of Patents-Day versus Combination for Extension Patent-came up on Wednesday last. On that day and the next Dickinson opened eloquently for the Combination; on Friday and Saturday, N. Richardson, of Boston, very ably for Day. E. F. Hodges closes for Day on Monday. J. T. Brady closed for the Combination on Tuesday. The decision will be given on or before the 24th, when the patent expires.

Citizens of Portland, Me., are preparing a borse and chaise for Gen. Pierce worth \$600.

In the Senate to-morrow Mr. Cass's resolutons will come up. On Tuesday, the Pacific Railroad

From Mexico-Gov. Marcy-Naval.

EALTIMORE, Feb. 6, 1833. New-Orleans papers of Monday are received.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, from Tampico, at New-Orienne, brings dates of 17th ult.

The correspondent of The Picayune states that a detachment of the National Guards, under Rusino Redriguez had formed a planto take possession of the city stifde-posethe regular authorities. It was discovered, and Rodriguez and party captured, after a sharp condict, and executed. Subsequently a movement took place or Vera Cruz.

Franklin Chase, U. S. Consul, issued a strong protest against the outrageous conduct of the authorities of Tampico in seizing five returned Californians, J. A. Tyler, A. E. Miller, J. Jones, Dr. Drake and A. Kirkpatrick, citizens of the United States, who were on the point of embarking for New-Orleans. They were seiztd by a guard of soldiers and robbed of five dollars in gold dust, on the pretence that they neglected to pay export duty. The parties came passengers in the Wild

Gov. Marcy and son have taken passage bom Savannah to Nassau, N. P., in the British steamer

U. S. frigate Columbia, flag ship of the Home Squadron, has received orders, and will sail from Nor-Lik early in the ensuing week.

U. S. steamer Water Witch sails to-morrow

ke River La Plata.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1853. In the India Rubber case yesterday, N. Richbison concluded his argument. He contended the sention was not novel—that Day and others had intacted it long before Hayward or Goodyear; and that, ten were it Hayward's discovery, his sale of the inventen, before the issue of the patent, to Goodyear, and Goodyear's conveyance to others, readered the extension bisness.

Mr. Fuller had a favorable change to-day. Be pulse yesterday had risen to 140, and to day fallen to 160. There are some hopes of his recovery.

The latest credited report from Concord is Mr. Medary will not go into the Cabinet.

The Navigation of the Hudson.

The ice in the river at Troy broke up at noon ach Below that piece and for some distance below All Below that piece and for some distance occur alley, the ice is completely broken up and the river is represente. The water is rising rapidly, and it is proba-tic ne shall have clear navigation by morning. The reggers and mails left for New York at an early cont, by way of Troy,

The Southerner at Charleston. The United States mail steamship South-mer arrived ather wharf here 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Mengher at Concord, N. H.

Mr. Meagher arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was met at the depôt by Mr. Briggs, President of the Lyceum; Judge Harvey, Col. Kent, and other distinguished citizens. A carriage was in waiting for him, and conveyed him to the Eagle Hatel. Gen. Pierce waited on him immediately on his arrival, and attended the lecture in the evening. The large hall was crowded by a highly fashionable audience.

The French Empress, &c.

The mother of the new Empress of France is said to be nearly related to Bishop Fitzpatrick, of this

y. The weather has been very warm and foggy to-day, with rain this evening

Awful Ravages of the Small Pox at Sea.

Nozrolk, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1853. The packet ship Antartic, bound from Liverpool for New-York, is in Hampton Roads, with the small pox on board. Sixty of her passengers have died of the

Sailing of the City of Glasgow-Arrest of a

Passenger.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1853.

The steamship City of Glasgow sailed this morning at 7 o'clock, for Liverpool, having been detained from yesterday on account of the weather.

William Derin, one of her passengers, was arrested, on a charge of absconding from his employers, Mesers. Coolidge & Co., of New-York. He has been taken to New-York.

Vice-Consul Recognized.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1853.
The President has recognized Charles E. Hitchcock as Vice-Consul for the Hawaiian Islands at the port of San Francisco.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1853. The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of War, inclosing the statistics of the military in the United States.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions in favor of e Homestead bill.

The message of the President, inclosing the respondence relating to ocean postage, was ordered

Mr. HUNTER, of Va., reported back the Deency bill, with amendments, and gave notice that on many he would move to take it up. Mr. Gwis gave notice that when it came up,

would move to add to it, that the money collected as ties in California, prior to her admission, be paid to The amendments to the Deficiency bill are

The Navy bill was read a third time and

Mr. Davis, of Mass., introduced a bill to regulate the rights of fishing, and the rights of disposing of the proceeds of the fisheries, in and between the British North American provinces and the United States. Mr. D, said that he was unwilling that the session should pass off without the introduction of some measure of this kind. He had, therefore, introduced the bill, and desir-ed that it might be printed, that Senators might examine it. The bill was referred. The bill was referred.

[This bill provides that whenever the President of the

This bill provides that whenever the President of the United States at II be satisfied that the American fishermen are admitted to the privileges of British residents in the provinces, with all the incidental rights of curing and preparing for market the proceeds of such fisheries, both upon water and land, then he shall issue his proclamation authorizing the fishermen of the British provinces the like privileges in the waters of the United States together with the privilege of entering the ports of entry in the United States on the payment of the same duties which are required by law of American fishing vessels; provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall effect the private rights of fishing, or give any right to occupy private property, except upon agreement.

Mr. Coores submitted a resolution, which was laid over, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of employing American artists to paint the historical pic-tures for the Senate and House chambers, in the addi-The House bill, granting land to Arkansas and

lissouri for a railroad from the mouth of the Ohio, via little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, with ranches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi River, was Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ky.) moved to add Mr.

mett's land bill to it.
Messrs. Sebastian, Shields and others, ap-

aled to Mr. U. to withdraw it, which he did. Mr. Dodge (Iowa) spoke in strong terms of injustice of the House in passing the Missouri and tenens Reilrond bill, and rejecting the Iowa bill. The

Arkaneas Raitroad bill, and rejecting the lows out. The bill was then passed.

The bill to improve the efficiency of the army by a retired list; the bill to increase the efficiency of the Artillery; the bill to repeal the soveral acts organizing the Staff Department of the army; the joint resolution concerning the national defenses, and the joint resolution providing for raising an additional regiment of Cavelry, were all taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Smrints (ill) postponed to, and made the special orders for Saturday next.

The bill army time to the town of New Castle.

The bill granting to the town of New-Castle, del, the ground formerly used as an arsenal at that

acc, was passed.

The House bill, regulating fees and costs to lowed Cierks, Marshals, Attorneys, Solicitors, and ces, in United States Courts, was taken up; but efore it was half read, it was postponed to Tuesday.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and

r Evelum (S. C.) addressed the Senate for an hour ad a belt in opposition to the bill, on the grounds of unonstitutionality and inexpediency, without proceedingtes and surveys. He declared it to be wro suse it delegates to the President powers which a y water were better for commerce; and lastly, because he whole cost will eventually fall on the Government. Mr. Bell. (Tenn.) replied, and had not conuded at 3 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed three private bills, and occeeded to the consideration of the joint resolution oviding for printing and binding the returns of the

Mr. Gorman (In.) commenced explaining the Mr. CAMPBELL (Ill.) asked whether, if the nsus should not be printed during the present Con-ces, the members new here would get any?

Mr. Gorman replied that the present mem-Mr. Gorman replied that the present members would not get copies, unles they shall be printed during the present Congress. He said several biffs were made for the printing of the work. The last received, from Lippincotte & Co., was four hundred dollars under the prices of the public printer, and another from Partish & Co., of Philadelphia, three thousand dollars less, but (deducting payment by Government of the freight,) not more than twelve hundred dollars, under the prices of the public printer. But, considering that the public printer. But, considering that the public printer and other than the considering that the public printer is the considering that the public printer has made an outley, in material. under the prices of the public printer. But, considering that the public printer has made an outlay, in material, of fifty or sixty thousand dollars to do the Government work, and Congress has provided a superintendent of Printing, would it be proper to acept a tid at only four or twelve hundred deliars less? The committee have fixed the prices, that there may be no dodging. The work is to be printed in compact quarto form, of one thousand pages, in brevier type, without the benefit of fat. For a thousand copies, the labor and paper will cost nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty three dollars, the former allitie over ten thousand dollars. An effort has been made by the Democretic Resize to alarm the country with the belief that this is a two hundred thousand dollar job, but it cannot, by any kind of calculation, exceed the sam before named. The bill proposed to print nothing more not less than the returns ordered to be taken under the census law, throwing out the historical preparation. Deducting all expenses, and wear and tear, the public printer cannot make more than twenty-ave hundred dollars on the thousand copies.

Mr. Stanton (Ky.) remarked he had received intelligence that Lippincott & Co., or Parrish & Co., would print the work at a much less cost than was

proposed to be given to the public printer.

Mr. Gorman said Lippincott & Co. would perhaps publish it for nothing, for the purpose of having the exclusive sale of the work; besides, the prices of printing were much less in Philadelphia than in Wash-

Mr. Brown (Miss.) offered an amendment, that the work shall be done in a style similar to the specimen volume Isid before the Committee on Printing, to be embraced in two volumes of one thousand pages each, the cost of the printing not to exceed the prices paid under the act regulating the public printing, the paper to be purchased, as now, by Government, the binding to be done in the style of The Congressional Globe and appendix, for 1852, and not to exceed fifty

Mr. HAVEN (N. Y.) opposed the amendment. Mr. McMULLEN (Va.) was for the resolution

Mr. Stanton (Ky.) said Parrish, Denning & bil. STANTON (A), I said I arrisal Defining & Co. offer to do the work this ty-one per cent, under the bid of Lippincott & Co., and twenty-seven per cent, below those of the public printers. He had therefore prepared an amendment, to give the public printer the work at five per cent, above Parish & Co.'s bid, and if he should nottake it at this, to give it to Parrish & Co.

Mr. STANLY (N. C.) offered this amendment.

Mr. Orr (S. C.) offered some remarks, and moved the previous question, under the operation of which the smendments were voted down, and the joint resolution was passed, by Yeas 117, Nays 34.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1853.

Mr. Mongan presented the petition of Henry O'Rielly, for equal right of way to telegraphers on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway.

Mr. Vanderbilt, of the National Exhibition Association, for an amendment of their charter.
NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Berkman gave notice of a general bill for is incorporation of Literary Companies. Mr. Conger, of a bill relative to the School

aws of the State.

Mr. Clark reported a bill relative to the sale d manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill to incorpo-

rate the New-York Corn Exchange. He also gave no-tice of a bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction over lands in Brooklyn.

Mr. Beerman reported a bill to allow the

cond st. Methodist Episcopal Church to purchase a emetery in Newton, on Long Island. Mr. Cooley, on notice, introduced a bill in

elation to Mount Olive Cemetery.

Mr. Vanderbut reported an act to amend e act relative to Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Taben reported a bill to authorize the seord of an assignment of mortgage in Kings Co. Mr. Connell reported a bill authorizing the

Brooklyn Female Academy to sell its real estate.

The bills providing for the incorporation of Building Associations, and for the division of Steaben County into two Jury Districts, were considered in Committee of the Whole. After which the Senate ad-

ASSEMBLY. Not in session.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

We are in possession of some interesting details in the history of the lady, who, as is officially announced, was to be united to Louis Napoleon by civil act on the 22d, and by religious rites on the 29th of last month. These details we have received from a foreign gentleman who is perfectly acquainted with the facts and persons in question; and they may be relied on as authentic.

Señorita Eugenia de Teba, or as she is more usually known, M'lle. de Montijo, is the daughter of a nobleman who belonged to one of the most eminent families of the Spanish aristocracy, that of Palafox, and who distinguished himself in the civil war of 1823, under the title of the Count de Teba. At that time he became acquainted with Miss Maria Kirkpatrick, the dashing and handsome daughter of a Scotch gentleman who held the post of Consul of the United States at Malaga. A love affair and a romantic marriage was the consequence. The new-made Empress is the daughter of this Spanish grandee and Maria Kirkpatrick, who is still living, a widow, and who accompanies her daughter on her present visit to Paris, where she has appeared under the title of Countess de Teba. After the marriage, in 1823, the death of an elder brother conferred upon the Count, along with a score of other titles, that of Montijo, by which name, since her first appearance in fashionable life, the daughter has been generally distinguished. She also inherits a handsome fortune, her independent income being something like \$30,000 a year. The father died some years since, leaving two daughters; the elder now wears, by marriage, the title of Duchess of Alva and Berwick, than which the Spanish nobility can boast nothing more elevated.

For some years the young Countess de Teba or Monti-jo, who is now about twenty-five, has enjoyed at Madrid the reputation of an exceedingly fast woman. Tall, graceful, of statuesque symmetry of person, with luxriant suburn or rather red hair, a pale complexion, which has latterly stood in need of a little rouge, great electrical eyes of a brown so deep and radiant as to pass for black, rather long and aristocratic features, a large but exquisitely sculptured nose, a lovely mouth, and teeth of dazzling whiteness, she is a type of admirable beauty, which a languid and blass air hardly di minishes. Endowed with uncommon wit and spirit, she speaks French, English, Italian and German with as much fluency as Spanish. A proficient in exercises

of strength and address, she rides with the boldest, and drives four in hand with the most skilful. At Madrid it was the habit of our heroine to bid defi-ance to public opinion as the whim might seize her. She used to appear alone in public, driving her own car ringe. She had a separate establishment in her mother's palace, inviting and receiving company without consulting her mother, and often refusing access even to her relatives. Once her mother forced her door, despite the remonstrances of the servant, who profested that the Countess wanted to be alone. To her great amazement, she found that her daughter was missing. For twenty-four hours the young lady did not sppear, and when she returned coolly informed her afflicted parent, who had loudly expressed her fears that there had been an elopement, that she had been away on an errand !

On another occasion, the whim takes her to pay a special compliment to literature, and her carriage stops at the door of Selior Escosura, one of the most prominent of living Spanish authors, who was some years since a Minister of the Crown. "Good morning, my dear sir, was her salutation to the astonished litterateur; " I have come to breakfast with you in order to have a talk on literature and poetry." A few weeks later Escosura gave a dinner to a number of literary men, artists, and actors, at which the Countess was present without her mother or any other lady as chaperons. She was the life of the party, making speeches and giving toasts with the loudest. Among the guests was a third rate French actor named Laferrière, who had had great success in Madrid. He was from the Theater Historique in Paris. She took a fancy to him, and had a long conversation with him. When the time for leaving came, "Well," said the Countess, "my carriage is here, and I wi'l take M. Laferrière to his hotel." The young man was a little abashed at such a courtesy from such a lady; but she insisted, and they departed together.

Mile. de Montijo was also a great sportswoman, and very popular, of course, among the terreadors, or buil-fighters. She was present at all the bull fights in Madrid, where she used to wear the most magnificent costume of a Maja de Scrilla, something like that of Mile Soto in the ballet of the same name at Niblo's, but much more characteristic. A very large and high comb at the top of the head, with wreaths of roses falling each side, mixed with the hair; a profusion of diamonds, necklaces, bracelets and rings; a very showy and tight waist, cut low in the neck, and with bare arms; a very short skirt, open-worked stockings with colored embroidery, and very small embroidered slippers. When she appeared in the circus, she was saluted by all the torreadors, and exchanged with them the most cordial greetings. "To thee, Counters de Teba, I dedicate my love and my prowees!" they would exclaim, wafting kisses toward the young lady. Well fought, my Bravo, Antonio! Bravo, José! boys," and other words of the most liberal approbation, were the answer. In all such scenes there was a considerable display of Spanish frankness, which would have been very shocking to the sense of propriety of American ladies.

Like all fast women, our Conntess found a matrimo-nial establishment difficult to obtain. Once she courted the Duke of Ossuna, the richest grandee of Spain, but he declined the honor. Disappointed in this scheme, she received the addresses of a young noble of Castile, and was nearly engaged to marry him. But she could not help firting at the same time; and once, when this young man was in her drawing room, she went so far in her coquetry with another that the former aspirant for her hand seized a chair and threw it at her head, saying, with the most opprobrious epithets, that he would not marry her for the world. The insult was resented by the last object of her attentions, and two or three duels were the consequence. The result of all these acts of dashing eccentricity, and of all these scandals, and of others quite as notorious, was, that it would have been little less than impossible for M'lle de Montijo to marry a gentleman of her own rank in Spain.

For three or four years past, Mile. de Montijo has been wont to spend the winter in Paris, where her conduct has been much more circum-spect than at Madrid. Still, she has never gained an entry into the aristocratic circles of the Faubourg St. Germain. But she was compensated for this exclusion by the cordiality with which she was received at the Elysée, and by the profound impression she made upon its master. From the first she inspired Louis Napoleon with an ardent passion, which justified her resolution to become his wife and share the glories that destiny had in reserve for him. In accoriance with this determination, she steadily rejected other proposals without regard to their magnificence. It was currently reported at Paris a few mouths ago, that er reply to his protestations of love had been : "Prince. I am of too good a family to be your mistress,"-and, if the saying be not exactly true in fact, there is no doubt that it is so in spirit. Latterly the attentions of the lover have increased in zeal, and the position of the lady in his Court has been more marked than ever. She was the heroine of every festival: during the recent excursion of the Court to Complegne, she stood at its head as the bright particular star of the imperial admiration, and there were not wanting those who predicted her marriage with Napoleon. Still the lover hesitated. He adored, he worshiped, yet he didn't come up to the mark. But the Countees was not discouraged. She is too skillful an actress to be at fault in such an emergency. She an-nounced the approaching departure of herself and her mother for Madrid. The result was the proposal of marriage, the appointment of the day, the annunciation to the Ministers and the world that the Countess was to be his wife, and no doubt ere this the lionne of Madrid and the grand-daughter of the former U.S. Consul at Malaga has become EUGENIA, Empress of the French. It is said that a gipsy once predicted that she would be elevated to a throne, after the fashion of the famous prediction of the negress to Josephine. It remains to be seen how far the future will complete the parallel between the wives of the two Napoleons.

EUROPE.

Maneuver of the Reaction.

London, Dec. 31, 1852.

The last steamer carried you the news of the last diplomatic move of the Reaction, viz: The proffer of alliance by Austria to Prussia, and it may be that you have noticed, at the same time, some carefully thrown out hints of a coolness among the three Empe rors. Austria pretends to be jealous of Russia and the French Minister somewhere is remarked as absenting himself from the Russian Minister's soirce. With regard to the alliance, the Reactionist fournal of Berlin indulges itself in some rapturous graculations on the hoped for union, and assures the nation that thus strongthened it is able to defend itself against some threstened Rhineward encroachments which are in "its eye." Here we have France at once threatening Prussiw with absorption; at the brink of a rupture with the Drar, on some eastern matters; and everywhere we seer of preparation for an invasion of England! A good anadial of work for France, to say nothing of linky, Alguers, handful of work for France, to say nothing of thely. Algers, &c. One would think that the very overdoneness of this bugbear would excite suspicion, and lend to a sarmise that there was something under such a heap of meal, and I speak on what would be generally considered good authority when I say that there is a good understanding between the Empires as to their future policy. This policy is furnished by Rossia, who is the key-stone of this tripartite arch, and all this diplomatic maneavering. These pretended quarrels and coolnesses has for its object the concenhent of this fact from the outsiders. The Cossack pretends to object to Napoleon adding the ject the concealment of this fact from the outsiders. The Cossack protends to object to Napoison adding the significant "Third" to his title, yet it is added without the shadow of a remonstrance; objects to the parvenu marrying a princess, but will permit inn to marry whom he pleases, or rather whom he can, and so on through the programme. Napoleon will do nothing but what the Crar desires, nor will there be any real difficulty between them. They have a common enemy—the Revolution; and a common interest, to destroy that enemy, and to this end they will join forces and cooperate thoroughly. But the Revolution has still some milk and water friends in Europe—Prussia and England. The former is friendly so far as that it yet preserves the vestige of representative in its form of Government. The former is friendly so far as that if yet preserves the vestige of representative in its form of Government and that the people are yet so strong that the Reaction date not push them too vigorously. The people cannot control the Monarchy, but they act as a check to it, and hinder it from going back to the Absolutists, soul and body. The nation is very jenious of the Russian induence, and for fear of too great an alarm it is necessary to the Consek to operate weight and learn them in the

acy must take care for.

To secure Prassia, Austria is pushed forward, depending on the reactionary party and the old nonsense of an United Germany to force the former into such an alliance as will give her bound hand and foot to the League. Previous to this, however, her strength was tried by the Customs Union difficulties. This, though appearently a trial of strength between the two nations, was in reality one between the reaction is Prassia of the control of the customs. apparently a trial of strength between the two nations, was in reality one between the redstion in Prussia and the people, and the latter proved the stronger. Austria failing on this tack, now tries the fawning, sympathetic dodge, and will coax and flatter a while. There is through the whole of the Prussian people a cordial dislike of Austria, amounting even to a national antipathy, which no traveler in Prussia can have failed to discover—a feeling so strong and so strongly shared by the soldiery, (who have some feeling and mind of their own, that the Government dare not go so far as their own inclinations would carry them. As far as the soldiers can be relied on, the Reaction will keep down any expression of sympathy with the Revolution, but a rebellion on a national subject would be shared by, if it did not commence in, the army. This jealousty, so serious an commence in the army. This jealousy, so serious an obstacle to the reaction, is increased by the known in fluence of Russia in the councils of Vienna. To get rid prelude to other unions which will not be so much to the taste of the Prussian people, and if a kind of coalition of military forces could be effected, some very dexterous changes of garrison would ensue, greater quiet in case of any excitement among the people, while Russian influence will be introduced as their diplomatists know how to introduce it, and by slow advances to de potiem, either paralyze the people or drive them to premature rebellion and ruin.

premature rebellion and ruin.

As regards England they do not feel much alarmed, and will take a negative course of action. They consider and justly, I tami, that she is too nearly paralysed by her internal embarras-ments, and a sense of weakness to dare venture into the field of European interests. Divising between two great parties, one of the past and the other of the future, struggling for the ascendency, and differing entirely as to the morals of the foreign policy, each party will cripple the other. The party of the past, it it had an undoubted ascendancy, would probably take an active part in coming events in order to sustain its old then of the bilance of power and the epitimate inducance of England, but at present treept. to sustain its old idea of the balance of power and the legitimate influence of England, but at present frembling for its existence dare risk nothing, and so will oppose the nation doing anything. The party of the fature tearful of driving the nation back into Conservation will risk nothing for the sake of Europe. The pressure of the enormous burthens induced by the former experiments in foreign policy will make it think in calling upon the nation to undergo any new few seconds. pon the nation to undergo any new ones in a mat thich does not apparently concern it directly; and which does not apparently concern it directly; and the party, young and hardly secure in the national favor, yet will not be likely to make so book a step as a declar-ation in favor of the revolution would be. So that al-though either party, if secure in the Government, would insist on England being recognized in the carvass though from different motives, yet halmed as they are will do nothing, and the Powers will set for the presents if she did not exist. They will isolate her and short off all har moral and commercial, as they have already her cultimoral and commercial, as they have already her poli-cal influence, and then wait to see her die, as they fond hope—alone. I know that they look on her as in a hope—alone. I know that they look on her as in an irrevocable decline of power, but they do not calculate on the growth of the new element of power which exists in that party which I have called the party of the future. Transition often resembles death. But for the present purposes of the reaction the one is as good as the other, while any move made too openly might basten to instantaneous development this chrysnia change. At present England is weak, and that weakness insures her neutrality, which is all that is wanted. Therefore it is that France will not invade England, because such invaden would not only bring the party of the future into firm power but would set burning a toreit too near the firm power but would set burning a torch too near the inflammable material of the revolution.

But an enemy they fear still more and one with whom they will pursue a different policy is America. There is no transition weakness there, no crysulis condition. She was born with wings. She has entered the phase of the future and her people are filled with hatred to tyranny and a fiery energy which must be poured out in some direction. The reaction fears America intensely and feels the necessity of shutting out the possibility of her giving any assistance to the revolution in Europe. The Czar, who is after all the mind of the League, using The Crar, who is after all the mind of the League, using France and Austris se instruments, knows that so long as there is so much enthusiasm to spare in the ligited States it will be dangerous to give it an opportunity to vent itself in Europe and this must be provided against. But how to do it? Only by occupation at home and this can be only by a war. They must too, "carry into Africa" this war with the revolution: America is the root of the pest, they will strike at the root, not perhaps with any hope to ultimately subdue her but to consume the energy of the county in self-defense, until the re-clution is finally crushed. To effect this France is the proper tool and a war between her and the United States would at once give the army the occupation it desires. Napolecon the glery he longs for (i) and prevent the American people from rendering any assistance to the impending insurrection in Hungary and Italy. We, as Americans, may see plainly their certain defeat but they do not perhaps so clearly. To bring about this collision Americans, may see plainly their curtain defeat out that of de not perhaps so clearly. To bring about this collision is at present the desirable thing but that the sympathies of France may be collisted in the war, it is necessary to have a show of justice on her side and that America shall appear the uncreaching party. To this end there are two ways, one and at one the best and most probable to make a dispute of Cuban affairs and to throw hable to make a dispute of Cubm usfairs and to throw an army into the island under presence of prosecting is from the pirasical Americans. No body who knows the temper of our people or the disposition of the incoming

administration can be in doubt as to the certainty of

administration can be in doubt as to the certainty of war following such a step.

The other is to get a footing in Mexico, either by intrigue or conquest, for which pretense could readily be found. The result would be the same, but the latter plan has this advantage, that they would be enabled to enlist the feelings of the people in their favor, as against the United States, and we should thus be compelled to forego the advantage of a defensive position, and alrould, if we waited, be attacked from the rear. So we may, even in our own defense, be forced to "leave our own to stand on foreign ground." The necessity of the case is, with the Rediction, to force the war into America, and, if we prove too strong for them there, they have only to return home, where we could never follow them. But they confidently hope to succeed, relying on discipline, return home, where we could never follow them. But they confidently hope to succeed, relying on discipline, numbers, and practised soldiery—especially artillery— to overcome enthusiastic but untried misses of militia. Then the whole means of the three Empires will be brought to bear by subsidies, diplomacy, and all the se-cret mechinery of an autocracy. Unity if strength, and brought to bear by subsidies, diplomacy, and all the se-cret machinery of an autocracy. Unity if strength, and there is little hope of their weakening themselves by dissension while they stand in continual danger of over-throw. I do not build merely a castle in the sir here; I have caveled from ond to end of Europe, and speak the things I have learned. I have conversed with people and with politicians, and every event as it turns up in-creases my conviction of the verity of the shadow of coming events I have above given. There is the possi-bility of one of the tools of the autocrat taking it into his head to work on his own book, and so derange plans so-richly made. One of the Reactionist papers said, sig-nicantly, that France would not interfere with Russian plans in the east, nor would she be interfered with in her own plans! So open an admission as this means plans. So open an admission as this means an lies on the surface.

e than lies on the surface.

another letter I shall speak of the Revolution and respects.

Yours, truly,

G. F.

A Peace Movement in England.

From the last London Herald of Peace we tearn that a grand Peace demonstration was to come off at Manchester near the close of January. The call for the Conference was signed by some two hundred prominent names, like Bright, Cobden and Hume, loseph Sturge and Edward Minll, together with such tian Ministers as John Angell James, John Harris, and James Campbell. The address issued by the Manchester Committee, from which we copy the principal part, indicates the drift of the movement, as almed more especially against the financial results of England's war-policy, and the statistics it gives ought to be pendered well by the men at Washington who seem so ready to squander millions on millions for war purposes. Young America is in this respect treading fast in the footsteps of Old Europe, and at the rate of increase in our war expenses since the time of Washington's economy, when they were little more than a million and a quarter a year, we shall soon overtake and even outstrip European despotisms in this species of prodigality.
It is now more than thirty-seven years since the last

It is now more than thirty-seven years since the last great European War disgraced our common civilization, and brought the conflicting nations to the verge of a general bankruptcy. It was to have been expected, that, escaping from the horrors and spoliation of that murderous and uscless strife, they would have employed the blessings of returning peace in repairing the mischief of war; and that, as a first grateful duty, they would, with a settled purpose, and without delay, have proceeded to lighten the burdens of a groaning industry, by lessening the huge armaments that created all the suffering and loss.

by lessening the hoge armaments that created all the suffering and loss.

But what are the facts of the case, as presented to the profound peace, (with certain distant and dishouorable exceptions,) during which golden opportunities for a return to a wheer, safer, sounder policy have succeeded each other in rapid succession through more than one entire generation—what, we ask, are the existing facts, but that standing armaments, ruinous taxation, and military oppression, have fearfully increased, until the whole undustrial market of the world labors beneath a pressure beyond any former parallel—a pressure such as no individual economy can lessen, and from which no increasity can escape:

as no individual economy can lessen, and from which no ingeneity can escape?

The United Kingdom forms no exception to this melenchely statement, but confirms it in every particular, for, while its national debt has not been neaterially diminished, its war establishment has been fearfully increased. In the space of seventeen years, namely, from 1835, to 1852, its armed men have been multiplied from 145,845, in the one period, to 272,481 in the other; being an addition in those comparatively few years, of no less than 126,365 men in arms. And, as if a blind fatality had come over our leading statesmen with whom the lessons from the past appear as void as water poured upon rocks, they have during the present year, increased this year tumber by 80,000 men in the form of a militia, at a cost of £350,000 to the country; and more recently still, they have demanded and obtained for an increased may, another sum of £600,000, making together nearly one million sterling taken from the income of the Empire in 1800 in addition to the large annual expenditure for similar purposes.

The above is, however, but one out of an immense.

midlion sterling taken from the income of the hard similar purposes.

The above is, however, but one out of an immense number of facts that might be adduced in proof of the reckless extravagance that characterizes our present national policy. In 1835, the whole cost of the army, nevy, and ordnance of Great Britain was £11,657,487 sterling; in 1852, the charge for the same departments, (including the Kaifre war, &c.) has risen to the starling sum of £16,500,000, being an increase of no less than £4,842,513 sterling, and this does not include the £600,000 recently added to the navy.!

The injury which this immense drain on our national resources must inflict on commerce is incalculable, Take Manchester and Salford as an instance; their united population of about 400,000 inhabitants, according to the existing average of taxation, pay annually for past, present and future wars, no less than the ascontaining sum of £875,000; and at this rate such a population, during the last thirty years of peace, will have

for past, present and future wars, no less than the acontaining sum of £875,060; and at this rate such a population, during the last thirty years of peace, will have lost from their united resources, for war purposes alone, the almost overwhelming sum of not less than twenty-five millions sterling! What the inhabitants of these two great boroughs could have accomplished with this year amount defice all description; but it is undeadable that solid improvements, and on a scale of the most commonling magnitude in all the social, amitary and intellectual departments of activity, might have been carried out to their full completion by those resources, which, through a system of warlike extravagance, are now for ever lost. In the same period, and for similar purposes, the industrious people of Lancashire will have surrendered from their lawful earnings the still more estonating sum of one hundred and fifty millions sterling! And the inhabitants of the United Kingdom at large will have contributed to this extravagant outsy, during the thirty years of peace, the perfectly bewidering amount of more than one thousand, two hundred and fifty millions of money! (\$6,350,000,000.)

Nor does the agricultural market suffer loss in proportion than the manufacturing, of which the following statement is a conviocing and melanchuly proof. Its 600,000 laborers, who, with their families, amount to nearly two millions sand a half of the entire population, will not receive as wages for their whole year's toll more than fifther millions storling, wille, for armed men alone,

cocard innovers, who, with their immiss, amount to carry two millions and a half of the entire population, will not receive as wages for their whole year's tool more than fifteen millions sterling; while, for armed men alone, the country will pay, as stated above, upward of sixteen millions of money for the same space of time. Thus the tillers of the soil, whose hard and honest labor provides the substance of our daily bread, will receive for that labor two millions less than men in arms, who, of accessity, must be more idlers in the State, except when energed in the work of natural destruction.

The Committee, therefore, put it to their enlightened countrymen, in the name of humanity and common same, whether they are prepared to six still, and to witness with folded arms the rightful increase, under such circumstances, of a system that must sooner or later sep the very foundations of society? Whether they will lock silently on while tax upon tax, impost upon impost, shall be accumulated upon them, until the pentup discontent of the masses, to whose labor the land owes sill its wealth, will find escape but in some terrible consulsion, that, with tornado force, shall lay prostrate whatever is preclosed in the State? Or whether, by a timely and determined effort in favor of systematic arbitiant of the state of the state of whether, by a timely and determined effort in favor of systematic arbitiants. convulsion, that, with foreasto force, shall be prostre whatever is precious in the State? Or whether, by timely and determined effort in favor of systematic ar tration, in lieu of war, they will preserve lasting pr perity to the country, and undisturbed peace to t world?

See Parliamentary Papers for 1852, Nov. 56, 260, 444, 476; also ice Fortac's Frogress of the Nation, sec. 4, chap. 4, page 214; also the Parlamentary "Bodgets" for the above years.

The Discovery of America by the Northmen.

Probably some of our readers are acquainted with the noble work of Prof. Rafn, of Copen entitled "Antiquitates Americanse," published in 1837, in which a large collection of the old Icelandic "Sagas," relating to the early voyages of the Northmen to the American continent, long before the discovery of America by Columbus, are printed in the original, together with a Danish and Latin translation, and copious notes by the learned Professor. This work has now a double value, from the fact that in the destruction of the Copenhagen library, some years since, a large portion of the manuscripts which Prof. Bain had collected to ilinstrate this earliest chapter of American History, were destroyed. The Maryland Historical Society, at a recent meeting, received a printed communication from Prof. Bafn, founded upon his great work and intended to correct errors into which some American authors have fallen in regard to the earlier discoveries upon our continent. We giver the communication as we find it in The Baltimore American. It is a curious fact (shown in Rain's work) that Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, was descended from the child mensioned below as having been born in Massachusetts nearly 500 years before Columbus:
The Dane Garder, of Swedish origin, was the first
Northman who discovered Iceland in 863. Only a few

Northman who discovered Iceland in 853. Only a few our places of this country had been visited previously, about seventy years before, by Irish hermits. Eleven years subsequently, or in 874, the Norwegian Ingolf began the celonization of the country, which was completed during the space of sixty years. The colonists, many of whom belonged to the most illustrious and most civilized families in the North, established in Iceland a flourishing Republic. Here, on this distantisherock, the Old Northern language was preserved unchanged for centuries, and here in the Eddas were treasured these Folk-songs and Folk-myths, and in the Sagas those historical Tales and Legends which the first settlers had brought with

them from their Scandinavian mether land. Iceland was therefore the cradle of an historical liberature of immense The situation of the island and the relationship of the

therefore the cradle of an historical literature of immense white.

The situation of the bland and the relationship of the colocy to foreign countries in its cartier period, compelled its inhalitants to exerche and develop their bereditary maritime skill and thirst for new discoveries across the great Ocean. As early as the year 577 Gunnhiam sew for the first time the mountainous coast of Greenland. But this land was first visited by Erik the Red, in 983, who three years afterward, in 986, by means of Icelandic emigrants, established the first colony on its south-western shore, where afterward in 1121, a Bishop's See was founded, which subsisted for upward of 320 years. The head firths or bays were asmed after the chiefs of the expedition. Erik the Red settled in Eriks firth, Einar, Rafn and Ketil in the firths called after them, and Hertuif on Heriulisness. On a voyage from iceland to Greenland this same year (1886), Biarne, the son of the latter, was driven far out to sea toward the south-west, and for the first time beheld the coasts of the American lands, afterward visited and named by his countrymen. In order to examine these countries more narrowly, Leif the Fortunate, son of Erik the Red, undertook a voyage of discovery thither in the year 1000. He landed on the shores described by Biarne, detailed the character of these lands more exactly, and gave them names according to their appearance; Reiliuland (Newfoundland) was so called from its that stones, Markland (New Scothad) from its vines. Here he remained for some time and constructed large houses, called after him (Leif-Booths). A German named Tyker, who accompanied Lief on this voyage, was the man who found the wild vines, which he recognised from having seen them in his own land, and Leif gave the country its name from this circumstance. Two years after ward Leifs brother, Thorwald, repaired thither, and in 1003 caused an expedition to be undertaken to the south, along the shore, but he was killed in the summer of 1004 on a voyage northward, in a ski

Shorre, who became the founder of an illustrious family in lockand, which gave that faland several of its first lisheps. His daughter's son was the celebrated lishep. Thorak Runcheon, who published the first Christian Code of Iceland. In 1121 Bishop Erik sailed to Vinseland from Greenland, doubtless for the purpose of strengthening his countrymen in their Christian inith.

The notices given by the old Icelandic voyage chroadelers respecting the climate, the soil and the productions of this new country, are very characteristic. Nay, we have even a statement of this kind as old as the cleventh century from a writer not a Northman, Adam of Bremen, he states, on the authority of Scoin Estridson, the King of Denmark, a nephew of Canute the Great that the country got its name from the vine growing wild there. It is a remarkable coincidence in this respect that in English re-discoverers, for the same reason, name the large island which is close off the coast Marka's Fincard. Spontaneously growing wheat (maine or Indian corn) was also found in this country.

In the meen time it is the total result of the insuiteal, geographical and astronomical evidences in the conginal documents, which places the attantion of the countres discovered beyond all doubt. The number of days' sail between the several newly found lands, the striking description of the coasts, especially the white sand banks of New Scotland and the long beaches and downs of a peculiar appearance on Cape Cod (the Kalarnes and Purdustrandit of the Northmen) are not to be mistaken. In addition hereto we have the astronomical remark that the shortest day was 9 hours long, which fixes the latitude of 41° 24′ 10″, or just that of the promontories which limit the entrances to Mount Hope Bay, where Leit's booths were built, and in the district around which the old Northmen had their head establishment, which they called Hop. which they called Hop.

AGRICULTURE.

Reslaiming Bog and Swamp Lauds.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: I noticed your inquiry some weeks since, as as to the " best mode of reclaiming bog meadows."

The sentiment seemed to be, that as we had failed to elect our President, and thereby secure the general prosperity of the country, every good. Whig should individually and by his business do his utmost for the public good of the Farmer, by improvements in Agriculture, and the Mechanic by inventions and the perfecting of the Arts and Sciences.

I have had some experience in reclaiming waste lands, and, should you deem my communication worthy a place in your paper, it may call out the experi-ments of other practical farmers, and by this means information be diffused upon the subject. It seems that a formation be diffused upon the subject. It seems that a small space in our periodicals and newspapers devote to Agriculture, would not be wholly lost, when so large a portion of the inhabitants of this country are farmers. And the laboring classes, too, are beginning to read and seek for information on subjects pertaining to their individual avocation. I recollect very well, that a year since, while traveling in Ohio, I had passed, as I supposed, beyond the bounds of all newspaper intelligence, in stopping at a farm-house, almost the first object that greeted my eyes was The New York Tribans. I found the occupant a reading, thinking, intelligent farmer. But to the pont a reading, thinking, intelligent farmer. But to the subject of reclaiming swamp lands, &c. The question proposed is one of interest, particularly to the northern proposed is one of interest, particularly to the corthern formers, for these "bog meadows," "scamps" and "suckbois" are the el Dorados of New-England—more valuable than the quartz and virgin gold mines of California, for with these we can enrich our fields to the utmost extent. To reclaire these lands, the chief requisites are, first to drain; secondly, to drain well; thirdly, to drain thoroughly; for unless these lands are well and thoroughly drained, it is useless to expect much improvement. And besides, it pays well to make frequent ditches, for the proceeds of these drains, conveyed to the uplands, are equal to the best manures. After the lands are sufficiently drained they should be thoroughly broken up. Where the lands will admit, this can be done with the least expense, by the plow, otherwise with the bog hoe, ax and houk. You cannot expect to eradicate the wild grass, brakes and weeds, with their strong roots firmly planted in the soil, by merely bushing over and sowing over a little grass seed; yet I have seen this same thing attempted, and people wondering why they did not succeed. I have usually planted with corn or potatoes one or two years, and then stocked with hay. Two years planting are better than one, and three years better than two; for the wild stuff is better subdued. You inquire how much lime to the arre is necessary, the expense, &c. Most of the New England farmers have not the means for purchasing foreign and expensive manures, and have to depend upon their own resources. Asine, made from burning the bogs, roots, &c., found in the swamps, with what wood ashes are made at the hones, afford a good substitute for lime, and I am fully of the opinion for neutralising the soil and for supplying the necessary alkalies, are are preferable.

Our necessities call out our inventive faculties, and force us to depend upon such materials as we may have in our possession, and we are thus enabled to make a

force us to depend upon such materials as we may have
a our possession, and we are thus enabled to make a
good poudrette from our night soil, pure guano from our
henceries, and phosphates from the bones of the kitchen. A good absorbent and deodoniser may be obtained
by sitting the charcoal from wood ashes and charred post,
both of which are good substitutes for plaster, (gyprum)
and at trifling expense. The only article that seems uecessary to purchase for manure in the interion is Salt,
and this may be supplied, to a considerable extent, from
waste brine, &c. Salt and brine, the residuum of fish
(pickled) can usually be purchased of almost every country merchant at a trifling expense.

(pickled) can usually be purchased of almost every country merchant at a triding expense.

These waste lamis, once thoroughly reclaimed, are invaluable, for they are capable of producing a succession of good crops without the aid of cultivation or manures. One piece that I have taken good crops of grass from, for some five years, actually produces a larger crop every season it is moved. A little attention to the clearing out the disches once in three or four years is all the care necessary, and this pays well to cart upon the upland to manure the plow fields, or for a top-dressing to the morrisgs.

land to manufe the parameters and satisfaction to notice free more large much pleasure and satisfaction to notice recent improvements by our farmers, particularly in reclaiming these hithorto useless and unsightly swamps and waste lands. Correct information upon the subject is only needed to make the improvements more universal.

Thank you! We shall profit by your suggestion.-Ed.

The Boston Chronicle states that a pew The Boston Chronicle states that a pew was recently sold at auction in the Franklin at Chuach, and bid oil by a woman at \$540. As the successful hidder had not the appearance of being one who would be likely to pay so high a price for a pew, for her own accommodation, some of the bystanders intimated that she could not pey for it. On being asked by the anctioneer when she would active the bill, she rephied. "This afternoon, or as soon as I can draw the money." This she did, and paid per agreement. This woman has for many years been known as an apple seller on Long Wharf. As pew rents are high at this church, we have no doubt that this industrious and saving woman will reteive a large interest on her investment.

The Columbia (Tenn.) Intelligencer tells

of, perhaps, the most remarkable family in the United States, who reside in Maury County, the head of which is Mr. John Kennedy, living about eight miles north of that place. He has eighteen children living, seventy-four grand-children, and fifty-one great grand-children—in all, one handred and forty-three! There has not been a single death in the family since the year 1806. Altogether, we think Mr. Kennedy's a remarkable family.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have a pointed Foster Hooper of Fall Biver, Samuel O. Howe of Boaton, Rejoice Newton of Worcester, Franklin Ripley of Greenfeeld, in place of Emign H. Kellogg, ineligible. and James B. Cougdon of New-Bedford, in place of J. S. Knowlnon, declining a redicction, as Trustees of the State Lunglic Asylum.